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The Oxford Democrat

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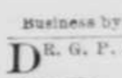

Selected Story.

From Harper's Monthly, for June.

IN A STORM.

The rain was drizzling out of a damp heaven as if a cloud were driving toward us and breaking over us; the wind, which had risen at daylight, was swelling with every succeeding blast; and the river was rolling in white-caps. Still, there was no question of laying the boat by when our party from the hills came down and went aboard with much ado and merry-making.

The *Huntress* was a river craft that made connection at Desbars, the little port on the bay at the river's mouth, with the sea boat that would take us by a farther voyage to our journey's end. Indeed, the *Huntress* was not much of an affair anyway, and the accommodations were such that we all preferred to remain above, even in the rain, being well protected in gossamer rubber, high boots, and all the modern improvements. We were a gay party, who had been amusing ourselves, as traveling companions do, with reading and fancy-work, flirtation and scandal. Among others we numbered Mrs. Howison, the *doyenne* of the party, who gave it eminent respectability, kept everybody up in his pedigree, and did the diamonds, as Belle Evans said; Belle herself, who did the beauty; Mrs. Cameron, her chaperon, and the mother of Lucia and John; Miss Marvin, an heiress struggling with idiocy, whose money was possibly the loadstone of one or two youths who hung upon our verge, as Belle said, not of us, yet not against us. Of the girls, Miss Evans was, perhaps, the most beautiful, yet Miss Murray, with her clear, dark, colorless face, and the great gray eyes, faultless features, and dark hair, and with her manner of proud reserve, stimulated curiosity and interest considerably more. Tall, and perhaps too stately, with her silence and her haughty ways, she impressed you as one with a history; yet when I had been with her one day more than usual, Mrs. Howison begged to assure me that people often lost caste by associating with the commonplace, and that Miss Murray was only Mrs. Cameron's companion, engaged to relieve Lucia from the trouble of reading and playing to her mother. "Not one of us at all, my dear, but a few steps above the servants," said the good Dame Howison. "She is an excellent person in her place, but Mrs. Cameron herself knows next to nothing about her, although she has employed her for nearly six years; so, you see, my dear," said the *doyenne*. And her authority perhaps added a sting to the general behavior of the maids and matrons in this regard.

Yet Belle Evans was also not without interest to the impartial view, the more as she carried on a love affair and a flirtation at the same time, her engagement with John Cameron having lately been broken, and her heart with it, it was understood, which fragmentary condition of her system she was supposed to be concealing by the disguise of pleasure in Colonel Bates's society, Colonel Bates being the next friend of John Cameron himself. As for Lucia, Miss Marvin, and the rest, doubtless some portion of the world would have missed them had they suddenly dropped out of it. Such as we were, we had passed some pleasant days together, for even although Belle, every day more distracting, drove Cameron to the beginning of despair by her behavior with Colonel Bates—who was blindly convinced that he only did his friend good service in keeping her from worse mischief—and Cameron reduced Belle to the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her conduct, yet such sweet sorrow seemed better to them apparently than any common experience of joy, and they did their best to prolong and accentuate it. "It is better than a novel; it is as good as a play," said I once to Miss Murray, for, in spite of Dame Howison, we had somehow taken to each other, "for here are the actors living and real before you," and I remember catching her eye again when she smiled despite herself at these side scenes, although somewhat too indignant concerning the shrubs and blossoms with which young Black was loading her just then to smile at all.

"You look like Birnam Wood," Belle had cried.

"And feel as if Dunsinane were at the ends of the earth," she had answered.

And Sally Marvin, then looking Miss Murray over from head to foot, talked afterward to Lucia, as she always did on such opportunity, with an odd sort of insolent laughter between the syllables.—the color came to Miss Murray's face; but she never noticed anything of the kind, not even thanking Belle by a glance when the latter resented her affronts. It was not frequently, indeed, that she was positively affronted, but commonly that she was completely ignored. It seemed to make small odds to her. She reminded you of some one who, being in life, must get through it, but looked for no pleasure in it, scorning the disdain of women, and indifferent to the admiration of men. Not so Belle. Pleasure and she were not separable terms. The little creature was like some fly sporting in the sun: but let the beam fade, and she would fall. It did not seem, however, as if Cameron were absolutely necessary to the composition of that sunbeam. The distinction between the girls could hardly have been pointed better than it was by an adventure that befell them, when they were found, in one of our mountain rambles, in answer to Belle's agonized and repeated shrieks, clinging together on a scrap of ledge at the foot of a slippery steep, and holding to life by a branch that alone saved them from falling the dreadful depth of the chasm below, while from a cranny of the ledge a snake lifted its head, looking them full in the face.—Trembling and crying and all unstrung, Belle was helped out of danger in the midst of her shrieks; but Margaret lingered, as Colonel Bates and young Black grasped her wrist from above, to have one look down at the dark abyss. And although Belle was treated as a compound of heroine and martyr, crying and shivering and laughing by turns as she was the rest of the day, and declaring that she thought the face of that snake was the face of the Great Enemy himself, yet the other went about her duties quietly and unnoticed as before, it being somehow recognized by tacit consent that, no matter how the affair had ended, it would have made small difference to Miss Murray.

Colonel Bates now folded her wraps more closely about Belle under the awning of the little steamer's deck, and sat beside her, while Cameron stalked up and down, with his hat slouched round his ears, and his cigar smoke surrounding him in a cloud, and Miss Murray leaned over the stern, safe and dry in her waterproof garments, moodily watching the dark and churning water through which the *Huntress* had labored, or the steep shores that, if sunshine clothed them in beauty, foul weather made only frowning and forbidding.

We had expected to reach Desbars by noon, but, owing to the increasing storm, it was long past noon when, the way widening into the bay, the town appeared, a darker spot on the dark horizon, which, after balancing of pros and cons, it was judged unsafe for the little steamer to approach, and the *Huntress* came to anchor out in the bay, shut in by a world of mist and rain, pitching up and down, with her head to the gale, there to remain till the tide turned, there being a difference of more than twenty five feet in the turning of the tide in that bay.

Of course it was not long before the distress of the party, between hunger and seasickness and horror of the night in that little cabin, caused other plans to be considered; and presently it was announced that those who would were to be taken ashore in boats, where a dwelling could receive them till conveyances to town were found. To be sure, neither Miss Marvin nor Lucia could think of such a thing as being slung over the rail into the boats that came sliding down the side of a billow, and they screamed, and shut their eyes, and were slung over; as for Belle, she was so seasick she did not care what became of her, and never knew whether Colonel Bates or John Cameron held her; two of the dowagers made the plunge with the equipoise due their weight; Miss Murray and I slid to our seats helped only by an old sailor; the rest remained on board; and presently the *Huntress* was only a blot in the mist, and a dark line was taking shape and rising before us, while the rain was slapping round us in wet sheets. As the boats were beached, we saw long fields of brown, slippery sea-weed, through which we were to wade to the old Sea House—a strange mansion built of the broken stone of the beach, looking half a prison and half a mad-house, falling to decay, as well as it could be seen through the storm.

"And so it is," said the captain, who had gone ashore with us, and supported me. "The master of the house is a strange creature, speaking to few but his servants—mad, maybe, or has been mad.

He married a girl, they say, who had another lover, but whose mother compelled her, under bad threats. She never saw him till he came with the parson. She escaped from the house that night and drowned herself, they think. And the man came down here, bought this place, and perishes with remorse, they say. But his house is always open on the side of the sea," said the captain, jerking out the sentences of his deep bass with the rain in his teeth. "He and his men tend out on the wrecks, and there's many of them on this ugly bit of water. He thinks death by drowning is pretty bad, I guess. There he comes now."

The rain was driving like fine needles horizontally in our faces, and the wind was all we could make way against. The captain had Mrs. Howison on one side and me on the other; Miss Murray was close behind, and the struggling groups followed with shrieks and laughs that the wind blew down their throats, Belle every now and again sitting down on the wet sea-weed, telling everybody to go on and let her die there, but presently making up her mind to face the storm again; and we had another long field of the ankle-deep sea-weed to cross.

"Yes, there he comes," cried the captain. "How are you, Mr. Bassett? Any shelter for these wave-worn mariners at Sea House? We are not wrecked, but gone before, you see."

And to make matters worse, at the moment, as if nature at last gave way, Miss Murray fell over and fainted.

Mr. Bassett, however, had caught her, the others too tired from their tussle with the storm to be of service; but he lifted her and carried her across his shoulder as though she had been a child, turning and leading the way up to his gates. He was a powerful fellow in every inch of his stature—a dark, ungainly, black-bearded Boanerges, I thought, in the glance I had before the compelling tempest bowed my head again, and felt in the deep rolling tones with which he ordered his men to march before and break the force of the gale from those directly behind them. But he bowed his head to no blast, and seemed a tower of strength before us there. Nor did he look over his shoulder when, just at the gate, Mrs. Cameron's cry rang out as she slipped and fell, and obliged her son to emulate Mr. Bassett's example. But in the shadow of the porch Mr. Bassett turned, the rain drops sparkling on his beard and on his thick black eye-lashes, lifting his hat from the low brow, white, I saw, under the ebon masses of hair, certainly his whole strange face strangely transfigured. "Welcome to Sea House all!" he said, and passed on, winding his way through dark passages, where we lost sight of him as we followed the ringing sound of his steps. He paused in a little cabinet and laid his burden on a sofa there, first removing her wet wraps, and then disappearing to return with bandages and lotions for Mrs. Cameron's ankle. When he had made her comfortable on her improvised bed, in which task I assisted—by virtue of my place as old maid of the party, having been delegated to all the disagreeable duties—he went over to Miss Murray, who still lay on the sofa, silent and deathly white. But at the movement she opened her great gray eyes, dark from the rings of shadow surrounding them, slipped her feet to the floor, faltered a second, and then hastened to Mrs. Cameron's side, falling on her knees and clasping her, and breaking into hysterical sobs.

"Why, Miss Murray, Margaret, my poor child, it's nothing but a sprain!" cried Mrs. Cameron. "My dear, I never knew you cared for me so!"

"I—I don't!" she exclaimed, rising impetuously. "I—"

But Mr. Bassett was before her. "I must forbid any excitement," he said, in those deep tones. "I will send a servant to attend to the patient. Pray consider yourself, madame, my welcome guest till your cure is complete. This young lady's room adjoins your own, across the passage—"

"I shall stay with my mistress," said Miss Murray, suddenly, and without looking up.

He stopped and surveyed her, whether amazed, I wondered, that this haughty and ungracious young woman acknowledged herself a servant, or that she did it so proudly. But after the glance he only bowed. "Nevertheless, the room is at her disposal," he said, opening the doors which led to it, and presently leaving us together.

I went into the room, of course, and looked about me, for my cloak had not been thoroughly protecting, and the big fire blazing on the hearth there attracted me. The rest of the party were drying themselves otherwhere. Mrs. Cameron fell into a doze, and then Miss Murray came and stood on the hearth beside me. It was a large room, which evidently had been made more comfortable than the rest of the house for Mr. Bassett himself. A dark rug nearly covered it, thick curtains inclosed the windows, some old prints and portraits, probably bought with the house, I fancied, hung upon the wall; there was a huge jar of flowers, there were books and papers, and general paraphernalia "It is his own room; look," said I.

"Oh, how shall—I—oh, don't you see—" began Miss Murray; but just then Belle broke into the room, silencing herself at our hushing.

"How is she she half whispered. "In pain? Poor Mrs. Cameron! Asleep? How nice! Lucia takes it easily, doesn't she? Oh, Miss Twombly! oh, Miss Murray! This is just the queerest, delightfulest old place—full of romance.—If only we could stay here till Mrs. Cameron were quite well again! Just a little sprain. Why couldn't she—" But Belle interrupted herself just there. "He says we must," she went on. "But then, you know, of course we couldn't. It's a real adventure; and oh! isn't it delicious? At any rate we can't go while the storm lasts. Get down on your knees, Miss Murray, and pray that it shall last a week. Well, then, come and look at the other rooms—sliding panels, false doors, everything."

I followed her out. As I turned gently to close the door I saw Miss Murray throwing up her arms with a desperate gesture, and when I came back she stood leaning on the mantel, her head bowed, her fallen hair hanging over her clasped arms, the picture of dejection. What in the world did it mean? Since it was not concern for Mrs. Cameron, was it dementia? Had the storm and the exposure given her a fit of melancholy? Now I bethought me, had there not always been something of insanity in the way in which she carried her eyes, looking down?

Meanwhile the house nearly justified Belle. One of any imagination might revel in the half flights, hidden staircases, and false entrances. It had originally been a government house, afterward becoming a tavern, and then, as a haunt for smugglers, it had been altered to their purposes; in the next generation it had been refitted with some sumptuousness as a family mansion. Although threadbare now, the carpets had then been rich and thick, and mantels and wainscots had been minutely carved and overlaid with a gilding but partially destroyed. What chance had left it in this state, as if a plague had fallen on the family and one and all were extinct, we could not imagine.

"Well," sighed Lucia, "we must make the most of this storm. I suppose ma'll have some of her absurd scruples about staying even over night, and she's bound to go to-morrow if she has to be carried. I know her. If only the others had all come too, and we had our trunks, just think of the masquerades and theatricals we could get up! What a house for a runaway match!"

"The Black Prince of the Forest, watching his chance, steps in behind Theodolinda from a withdrawing panel," cried Belle, "and clapping his shapely hand across her lovely lips, bears off—" and there I left them to their nonsense.

I began speaking of these capabilities of the house to Miss Murray when I rejoined her. "And it doesn't affect the romance for them at all," I said, "that all these secret passages were only for the handy hiding of smuggled brandy kegs and bales of silk."

To my consternation she looked up with a smothered cry of horror. I felt in the midst of an unknown tragedy. "And that was true, then?" she exclaimed. "Concealed doors, dark galleries—at no moment safe? Oh, they were tightening before—the toils. But now! but now!" and she paced the floor like a caged animal.

Certainly this is a mad-woman, and this is a mad-house, I was saying to myself; but I learned what her self-control was when, at Mrs. Cameron's awakening moan in the opposite room, she sprang to her side, quiet as a nun; and learned, too, what Miss Murray's possibilities of beauty were, with that dark hair, usually bound so severely away, dropping now in rolling tresses about the cheeks whereon a crimson stain seemed crushed. An hour afterward, during which we both composed our toilet, a servant announced dinner, saying she was to stay with Miss Cameron in our absence. "I can't go. Indeed, indeed, I can't," whispered Miss Murray. "It—it would—" Her words were cut short by Mr. Bassett himself, who, tapping on the door, entered, took Miss Murray's hand and placed it on his arm, and she went along as if to avoid a scene. It was, perhaps, to everybody's amazement that he led her to the head of the table, and sat her in the place opposite his own. But it really made no difference where anybody sat, except for the right and left of the host, as there was no carving to be done, and the servants handed every thing. Mr. Bassett had, I thought, sent into Desbars, storm or no storm, and enlarged his household according to his needs. Certainly a more princely dinner than that is seldom served, although with our wet weather gear we were a motley crew, and I could fancy Dame Howison lamenting that she dared not take her diamonds out of the chamois-leather bag round her neck, and put them on outside of her Scotch tweed.

Misanthrope was our host. He knew how to assume other *roles;* with a few light sentences he had set us all at our ease at once, and he sparkled with jest and brilliant speech, drawing also from each some fit return, till we forgot the raging tempest without and that we were strangers within. Nor was he, as he sat at the table after all the exertions of the day, almost every moment of the latter part of which had been spent in making arrangements for our comfort, the shaggy and unkempt fellow who came out to give us shelter; dark and black-browed still he was, but a gentleman *jusqu'au bout des ongles*, a gentleman with perhaps just a dash of the gypsy. As for Miss Murray, her color coming and going cruelly, she lived through the dinner, playing with fork and spoon, but not tasting a morsel. As we rose informally from the table, and were passing out, he came to her side. "I have something to say to you," said he. But she turned, and caught my hand.

"No, no, you can have nothing to say to me," she gasped, and drew me swiftly away with her.

John Cameron followed us, finding his mother rested and refreshed and beginning to fidget, and as Lucia came flitting in, Belle directly added herself to the party.

"Did you ever know anything so queer," cried Lucia, "as his putting Miss Murray at the head of the table? And he treats her as if she were really—really— Oh, beg pardon, Miss Murray; I didn't see you."

But Miss Murray did not vouchsafe her a glance, moving into the other room, still holding my hand, closing the door and bolting it. And I confess I trembled. "I shall never sleep a wink in this house," I thought. She dropped my hand and walked to the fire, where she stood silently a minute, then sat down beside it.

"I must tell you," she said. "You are kind. You can help me. I must get away from here now—from these people. I must go where I cannot be traced. But I have no friends—no money; and now he has found me, he will be always finding me. Wait!" she said, holding her throat as if the words choked her. "You don't know. you would never dream, but—but—I must tell you. Yes. Six years ago I was married. Ah! don't look so! We were in trouble—there had been a defalcation. To hide it, my mother's plan was to marry me to the person whom my step-father had defrauded. He was a person from the South-sea Islands. Think of it! Just think of it—to such a man—to sell me! Oh, I rebelled, you may be sure; I cried, I implored. Every day it was held up before me that I would be the cause of my mother's disgrace, of the disgrace of her children, of her husband's threatened suicide, of their ruin and beggary and broken hearts. They did not hear me. They carried on the affair by letters. They would not let me see him, lest he should learn my unwillingness. I had reason to be unwilling. Oh, what is the use?" she cried, starting up and going to the window, where the rain and sleet beat so furiously. "What is the use? Yet—if my heart would not beat so! If it would cease beating altogether! Miss Twombly, I—I had a lover. I will not say much about him. I can't," she said, coming back to the fireside. "They knew nothing of it at home, for we met accidentally in a wood, and love seemed like a spark struck by mere contact, for I loved him from that moment. I loved him!" she cried again, as she saw my amazed look at this breaking down of all her barriers. "Yes, yes; I need not be ashamed of it. I loved him." She waited looking into the blaze. "All at once they precipitated the matter," she said hurriedly. "My stepfather (he had always been kind to me; I had known no other) stood before me the color of death; my mother hung on my neck, sobbing her soul out, the little children huddled together in terror at the unknown trouble. And I—oh, fool!—I grew colder and colder, like a corpse. It seemed to me that neither did I breathe nor my heart beat. What would my happiness be when bought by their misery? I cried out to bring him quickly before I repented. I never looked up when, a half hour afterward, he came in. I never spoke during the swift marriage, nor did he, for there were no words to repeat; we only bowed our heads in reply to the minister's questions and to receive his blessing. Blessing! Blessing! I could not see, not even the glitter of the ring; the lights were swimming before me; in a stupor, all I could think of was that I could not breathe either. Before the last word was well uttered I fell insensible. Oh, if I had never waked!" she cried, wringing her hands. When I came to myself," she went on, after a moment, "the room was but dimly lighted; a physician at the door was saying something about congestion of the brain. My mother followed him out. It rushed over me, all that I had done, the bondage of my life, the desolation of my lover—oh, terribly! As my mother closed the door behind her, I sprang from the lounge, and caught up such of my clothes as had been removed, and in a fever of strength dashed out of the window. I made for the river; but when I saw its dark torrent I grew full of anger toward those who had driven me there. I seemed to hate them too much to drown myself. But I dropped my shawl there, to hurt, to mislead them all. Oh, well, well, no matter about the rest. I found work at last, found this place afterward with Mrs. Cameron; except for seasons of suffering, have been in the main at peace. And now—now—do you understand? I am the wife of a man whom I have never seen; but this man—this other—he will never let me go again. He—"

"Miss Murray! Do you mean—"

"Oh, I mean that Mr. Bassett was my lover!"

Just then at the door on the other side of the room came the imperative tap that I already recognized. I sprang to answer it; but as I opened the door, meaning to make excuse, and so refuse entrance, it was gently pushed out of my grasp, and Mr. Bassett came in. He walked directly to Margaret; but she rolled the chair between them, and stood leaning on its top, her head thrown back, her color high, the picture of beautiful defiance. His own face was radiant. "You are making a last stand," he said, holding out his arms.

Her eyes fell; she became pallid and tremulous; her voice shook. "I am here," she murmured, "because I can not help it."

"And you think I will take no advantage of it?" he cried. "Margaret! When I saw you in the storm, and a thunderbolt seemed to have fallen at my feet and the grave to have given up a ghost, and my heart stood still—when I saw you fall out there on the sea-weed, and snatched you in my arms, and had you held against my breast, do you suppose there was no wild plunging and rocking of that waking heart, no hot surging of my blood, after all those years of terror and torture, when you came like the resurrection of the dead? Do you suppose I would forego the fierce joy of those moments, as I walked up to this gate, for all of heaven? Do you suppose I will ever let you go again?"

But as she raised her eyes, full of suffering, and her trembling lips grew dry and white, he made haste to step toward her, and taking her hand to draw her round in spite of herself, and seat her in the chair. "My poor child," he said, 'I will not try you, I will not trouble you. Listen, Margaret dear, while I tell you the truth in my own way. It is not bad." He stood leaning one arm on the shelf, and looking down on her, the smile and the radiance still making his face splendid. "We all have grandfathers" he said, in a moment or two. "Mine was a sailor wrecked in the Pacific seas. He married a chief's daughter, a straight-haired, straight featured, dark-faced princess, beautiful as all her Oriental race. He acquired ascendancy over the simple islanders; they endowed him with vast fields and forests. When commerce found the island out, selling his ramie fibre and the dried meat of his cocoa-nuts to the French and German houses, who extract from it a precious oil, he accumulated an immense wealth. His son married the daughter of an American sea-captain from this region, and accumulated further wealth. I was their child and heir, and my wealth is still rolling up. I was educated in Europe, but these islands were my home. I returned there, and I was proud of them, of my noble and innocent islanders, and of my dark strain of chieftain's blood—the blood of Asiatic princes. It is but a strain; my brow is white as yours. Well, to hasten. Among my business correspondents was one who visited the island, talked to me incidentally of his family, and afterward, on his return, sent me a photograph of his daughter. I owe it to a vein of sentiment, perhaps, that I fell blindly in love with that picture. I wrote to the father for the daughter's hand, and offered him settlements that were riches to himself as well as to her. He bade me come on. I did so, my heart bounding with hope. But when I arrived I found by the dallying that there was trouble. I penetrated to the cause. I felt then that probably the girl would marry me, but would she ever love me? I determined to insure that first. I put myself in her way unknown—are you listening, Margaret? It ended as I wished. I believe she did love me. I shall see. But then, in some insanity, I feared, if she found me out, she might have a revulsion; perhaps I wanted to test her, perhaps I wanted to hear her glad cry of surprise when she learned that the husband she dreaded was the man she loved, I pushed the freak one step too far. Oh, Margaret, Margaret, my darling!" he cried, with trembling words, "do you know—do know now that I am your husband?"

The tears were shaking before my gaze like an old fool's, and I could only see him bending over her unresisting form, only see the light bursting from her eyes, and her arms suddenly lifted toward him, when I ran out of the room.

What a world it was that we looked out on the next morning!—sunshine vivid as the storm had been violent, azure heavens bending to azure seas that rolled in mighty yeasty billows clothed with rainbows, great cliffs framing the picture with their dark red shadows round which the birds were whirling. Mrs. Cameron was better, and coaches were at the door to take us into Desbars, where our steamer lay at the wharf with the rest of the party.

"Where is your young woman, Mrs. Cameron?" asked Dame Howison, as Mr. Bassett brought out his patient and wrapped the robes about her.

"I beg your pardon," said Mrs. Cameron, then. "My—"

"Why, Miss—Miss What's-her-name, your companion."

"She has become my companion, madame," said Mr. Bassett, with a bow, shutting the coach door. "Bon voyage." The whips cracked, the horses plunged and were off. As we looked back and saw the husband and wife standing side by side in the sunshine, those not in the secret were speechless with amazement at the revelation that began to break upon them.

"Do I understand you that those two people—" began Colonel Bates.

"Are married!" cried Belle. "Didn't I tell you that this house is as full of romantic surprises as the Castle in the Pyrenees? Married! And he has settled on her a hundred thousand cocoa-nut trees."

"Cocoa-nut-trees!" cried Miss Marvin, with her nose in the air.

"Cocoa-nut-trees. That is a hundred thousand great silver dollars a year—almost equal to your income, dear. I always knew she was a princess in disguise. And I am to go down and visit them and marry a South-sea Island prince myself, if—if—no obstacle—"

But by the way that John Cameron imprisoned the little hand, I imagined that he had improved his opportunity to make that very If an obstacle.

Stopping His Paper.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in his admirable paper on "Intellectual Life," thus talks to the man who "stopped his paper;" "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep up our daily interests in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great, white race that has filled Europe and America, and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy; to share from day to day its thoughts, its cares, its aspirations, it is necessary that every man should read his paper.—Why are the French peasants so bewildered and at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concerted action, so much more alive and modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them! It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and press."

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 25, 1878.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

The Democratic House.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The first reflection of all sensible persons, upon the adjournment of Congress, will be that this country cannot afford to elect such another House of Representatives. The Senate has behaved badly enough. But when we recall the outrageous measures which the House has passed, and which have been stopped or amended in the Senate by greater patriotism, calmer sense, better practical information, or superior independence of local or temporary clamor, we feel profoundly thankful to that body. It has done much mischief, and permitted much, but has prevented a vast deal more. The House must be judged by its votes, and not by the character of bills finally passed. A calm and candid review of its performances, when the roar of crazy demagogues and jobbers has died away, will show that no House of Representatives since the independence of this country was declared has been as reckless of the public honor, as dangerous to the public peace and prosperity, as servile in pandering to the passions and prejudices of the most ignorant classes, as regardless of the necessities of business and industry, and as incompetent to perform intelligently even the mere routine duties of legislation, as the House which blessed the country by adjourning yesterday.

"Never such a House again, as long as the Republic endures." That ought to be the firm resolve of every patriotic citizen. It will be the first purpose of intelligent voters of both parties But presently other motives will come. Partisanship will be aroused. Personal and local interests will be employed to secure the renomination of unworthy members; party spirit will be kindled to secure their success. Sophistry will be employed to palliate crimes. Ingenious excuses will be made for wretched blunders. Responsibility for outrageous incompetency and disregard of public interests will be cast upon others. Such another House will probably be elected—another as madly partisan, as dishonorable in finance, as shameless in jobbery, as reckless in demagogism, and as incompetent in dealing with business interests—unless the better class of voters, irrespective of party, now resolves irrevocably to punish the men who have so disturbed and disgraced the country. There is but one way to force a party to behave decently, and that is to punish it sternly for misdeeds.

This has been peculiarly and conspicuously a Democratic House. Elected at a time when that party expected also to elect a President, and to be able to cast off the restraint which the struggle for power involves, this House has shown more clearly than any other what the Democratic party is, and what its complete control of the Government would mean. In purpose and policy it is essentially reactionary. It would put the gray above the blue. It would punish those who saved the Union, and reward those who sought to destroy it.

For the first time since the war the country has had opportunity to see a Solid South in full control of a Democratic House, and to learn, both by what that House has done and by the measures proposed but laid aside until the Solid South can control a Democratic Senate also, what changes are to be expected if men at the South who do not forget, and men at the North who do not cease to toady, get the Government into their hands.

To business and industry, a transfer of legislative power from one party to the other is always dangerous. It is especially so when a definite policy, the outgrowth of events, has been long pursued, and has become the basis of vast industrial, commercial and financial interests. The new party is necessarily tempted to overturn everything; its passionate criticisms and repeated pledges when in opposition drive it forward. But such a change has never been as dangerous to business interests as it is now. For the very existence of banks, savings banks, insurance and trust companies, the modes and resources of finance and commerce, have come to depend upon the fidelity of the Nation to its war debt, and to the policy with regard to that debt to which the Nation had solemnly pledged itself. Transfer of power to the party which opposed the war necessarily involves danger of most radical and fatal changes. We have seen what changes of policy that party proposes, and have seen the terrible effects of those proposals upon business and industry of all kinds. The country can now judge intelligently what disasters would follow the threatened reversal of policy. It can judge whether it would pay to leave the Solid South to take care of the war debt, and of the vast financial and industrial interests which stand or fall as the Government is faithful or faithless. This is not a matter of sentimental Unionism. It is a terribly practical matter to the labor of mills, mines, furnaces and factories, and to the capital of banks and financial institutions. Those who want Democratic government want financial revolution and industrial earthquake.

Bankruptcy of the Nation has few terrors, for those who feel that its debt was incurred in their defeat. It is not strange that this House has caused a large deficiency of revenue already by its mere threats of change; not strange that, notwithstanding that deficiency, it has voted to cut down the revenue by twelve millions. But the claims and jobs, amounting to many hundred millions, upon which this House has not acted because the Senate would certainly defeat them, remind the prudent business man or laborer of the probable result if a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate meet next year.

It ought to be the first duty of men who care for the business prosperity of the country, whether capitalists or workmen, bankers or borrowers, lenders or depositors, manufacturers or operatives, to take care that a Democratic House shall not be elected next Fall. That party ought to be punished by its conservative voters, for the fearful losses which its misbehavior this year has caused. It ought to be punished by all who care for the honor of the Union, because it has been restrained from repudiation only by Republican votes. It ought to be punished by all who want sensible legislation, for its stupidity and incompetence.

—Congress adjourned last week. We publish a review of its work, prepared by the New York *Tribune*.

From the Portland Press.

Mr. Webster's Financial Opinion.

In 1815 Daniel Webster was a Representative in Congress for Massachusetts and vigorously opposed a bill to incorporate a national bank. Here is what he says of banks in general:

"I am sure, Sir, that the advantages which would at present result from any bank are greatly overrated. To look to a bank as a source capable, not only of affording a circulating medium to the country, but also of supplying the ways and means of carrying on the war, especially at a time when the country is without commerce, is to expect much more than will ever be obtained. Banks are not revenue. They are useful to the State in their proper place and sphere, but they are not sources of national income.

The streams of revenue must flow from deeper fountains. The credit and circulation bank proper are the effects rather than the causes of a profitable commerce and a well ordered system of finance. They are the props of national wealth, not the foundations of them. Whoever shall attempt to restore the fallen credit of the country by the establishment of new banks, merely that they may create new paper, and that government may have a chance of borrowing where it has not borrowed before, will find himself miserably deceived."

He denounced an excessive issue of paper money, and reprobated as transparent folly all schemes of an irredeemable currency, and of a currency redeemable otherwise than in gold and silver. In the speech against the bank from which I have already quoted, he also said:

"It is sufficiently obvious that to produce any benefit this bank must be so constructed as that its notes shall have credit with public. The first inquiry therefore should be whether the bills of a bank of this kind will not be immediately and greatly depreciated. I think they will. This effect will be produced by that excessive issue of its paper which the bank must make in its loan to the government. Whether its issues of paper are excessive will depend not on the nominal amount of its capital, but on its ability to redeem it. This is the only safe criterion. Very special cases may perhaps furnish exceptions, but there is in general no security for the credit of paper but the ability in those who emit to redeem it. Whenever bank notes are not convertable to gold and silver at the will of the holder, they become of less value than gold and silver. All experiments on this subject have come to the same result. It is so clear, and has been so universally admitted that it would be waste of time to dwell upon it. The depreciation may not be perceived the first day or the first week it takes place. It will be first discerned in what is called the rise in specie; it will next be seen in the increased price of all commodities.

The circulating medium of a commercial community must be that which is the circulating medium of other communities, or must be capable of being converted into that medium without loss. It must be able not only to pass in payments and receipts among individuals of the same society and nation, but to adjust and discharge the balance of exchanges between different nations. It must be something which has a value abroad as well as at home, and by which foreign as well as domestic debts can be satisfied. The precious metals alone answer these purposes.

They alone therefore are money, and whatever else is to perform the offices of money must be their representative, and capable of being turned into them at will. So long as bank paper retains this quality it is a substitute for money; divested of this nothing can give it that character. No solidity of funds, no sufficiency of assets, no confidence in the solvency of banking institutions, has ever enabled them to keep up their paper to the value of gold and silver, any longer than they paid gold and silver for it, on demand. This will continue to be the case, so long as these metals shall continue to be the standard of value, and the general circulating medium among nations.

How imperitive are these emphatic counsels of the great statesman to make the paper circulation of the United States real money, by redeeming in gold and silver all of it that shall be demanded. Divested of this quality of convertibility, nothing can give our treasury notes, though made legal tender, nor our national bank currency the value of money.

By fair implication Mr. Webster must be considered to have favored the treasury note, as an instrument of currency and a representative of money, and he gives a decided expression of his own opinion that the issuing of promissory notes to be used as money by banks created by the States is in violation of the constitution. On the 30th of April, 1816, Mr. Madison approved resolutions, offered in the House and advocated by Mr. Webster, that all moneys due the United States, should be paid in the legal currency of the United States or treasury notes or notes of the Bank of the United States or in bank notes paid on demand in legal currency. In his speech he said:

"A bank of thirty-five millions has been created for the professed purpose of correcting the evils of our circulation, and facilitating the receipts and expenditures of the government. I am not so sanguine in the hope of great benefit from this measure as others are. But the treasury is also authorized to issue twenty-five millions of treasury notes, eighteen or twenty millions of which are also allowed by law to be received for taxes and duties."

Mr. Webster was not so sanguine as others, of the new bank, whose creation he had opposed, furnishing a satisfactory currency in which taxes and duties could be collected. His resource seemed to have been a further issue of treasury notes.

He saw the absurdity and inconvenience of having a system of State banks filling all the channels of circulation with their bills, so that the people had no other money to pay their taxes and duties with, and suspending specie payments when the national government whose financial operations were crippled by it, had no power to coerce or control them. He denounced this condition of things in the same speech as most intolerable. He had voted to take from the national bank the power to suspend specie payments.

In perfect harmony with this preference for a hard money and national currency, as against a State bank currency, he said in the Senate in 1832, when in the maturity of his powers and of his fame:

"We all know Sir, that the establishment of a sound and uniform currency was one of the great ends contemplated in the adoption of the present constitution. It cannot well be questioned that it was intended by that constitution to submit the whole subject of the currency of the country, all that regards the actual medium of payment and exchange, whatever that should be, to the control and legislation of Congress. Congress can alone coin money; Congress can alone fix the value of foreign coins; no State (nor even Congress itself) can make anything a tender but gold and silver in payment of debts; no State can emit bills of credit. The exclusive power of regulating the metallic currency of the country would seem necessarily to imply or more properly to include as a part of itself the power to decide, how far that currency should be exclusive, how far any substitute should interfere with it and what this substitute should be. The generosity and extent of the power granted to Congress, and the clear and well-defined prohibitions on the States, leave little doubt of an intent to rescue the whole subject of currency from the hands of local legislation, and to confer it upon the general government. But notwithstanding the apparent purpose in the Constitution, the truth is, that the currency of the country is now, to a certain extent, practically and effectually under the control of the several State governments; if it be not more correct to say that it is under the control of the banking institutions created by the States: for the States seem first to have taken possession of the power and then to have delegated it.

Whether the States can constitutionally exercise this power or delegate it to others is a question which I do not at present intend either to concede or to argue."

In a second speech on the same subject Mr. Webster said:

"On what ground is it then that Congress possesses the power not only to create a bank but a bank of circulation? Simply as I suppose because Congress possesses a constitutional control over the currency of the country and has power to provide a safe medium of circulation, as well for other purposes as for the collection of its own debts and revenue. I observed the other day that, in my opinion it was very difficult to maintain on the face of the Constitution itself, and independent of long-continued practice, the doctrine that the States could authorize the circulation of bank paper at all. They cannot coin money; can they coin that which becomes the actual and almost universal substitute for money? Is not the right of issuing paper intended for circulation, and as the representative of metallic currency derived merely from the power of coining and regulating the metallic currency? It would be a startling proposition in any other part of the world, that the prerogative of coining money, held by government was liable to be defeated, counteracted or impeded by another prerogative, held in other hands, of authorizing a paper circulation.

It is further to be observed that the States cannot issue bills of credit, not that they cannot make them a legal tender; but they cannot issue them at all. Is not this a clear indication of the intent of the Constitution to restrain the States as well from establishing a paper circulation as from interfering with the metallic circulation? Banks have been created by States with no capital whatever; their notes being put in circulation simply on the credit of the State or State law. What are the issues of such banks but bills of credit issued by the State? I confess, Mr. President, that thus the more I reflect on this subject, the more clearly does my mind approach the conclusion that the creation of State banks for the purpose and with the power of circulating paper, is not consistent with grants and prohibitions of the Constitution.

G. F. T.

—The greenbackers seem to have been unfortunate in selecting as a candidate for governor a gentleman who has a record, and who has steadily voted against the very things they declare essential to "economy," prosperity" and "reform." They denounce "bondholders," but their candidate, (Mr. Smith) proves to be one of the "bloated" fellows whom they regard as an enemy to society. They declare for "economy," and reprove the lavish expenditures of the past, when their candidate voted in the State Senate in 1872-3 in favor of increasing salaries unnecessarily—the legislature even declining to go with him in raising the salary of the State Treasurer. He voted for county supervisors of schools. He voted for large appropriations to the State College. He even voted in favor of double mileage to the members of the legislature. He voted against allowing the people of Somerset to settle by vote the question of location of the shire town. And to crown all, he voted against submitting to the people the question of biennial sessions of the legislature—the very thing the greenback platform demands. Altogether it looks as though the greenback platform is headed one way, and the greenback candidate another way.

—It is noticeable that the Senate bill to receive greenbacks at par for the 4 per cent. bond at once, and for duties after Oct. 1st., was defeated in the House through the efforts of Ewing and other prominent greenbackers. All the Maine delegation voted for the bil. Considering that the greenback leaders have made a great fuss because the government did not receive greenbacks for duties and bonds, this action of their leaders in Congress clearly shows that they themselves confess it would have no influence in maintaining greenbacks at par with gold, and didn't care to have it demonstrated by trial. Some good, however, will result in the Senate's action on this question and that of the reduction of greenbacks, inasmuch as it takes away all the side issues of the currency, and brings the country face to face with the one main issue of the paper currency based on coin.

—The Bangor Commercial thinks that the Greenback candidate for Governor has a better chance because he is a member of the Universalist society, and adds:

The Universalist society has always been a power in Republican politics. If the society in this city is an index, Mr. Smith will have the almost solid support of the church throughout the State.

This indicates that Emery perceives a coming union of church and State, and sniffs victory in a mixture of universal salvation and a currency that is never to know a redeemer.—Belfast Journal.

—Next Thursday will be the fourth of July.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Oxford County is Full of them.

Five More Towns of Note.

[From the Lewiston Daily Journal.]

ANDOVER.

Andover, in the hill district of Oxford County, is a delightful village. Poor's Hotel in this village is by no means a poor hotel. The landlord is Mr. S. Poor. His hotel has thirty sleeping apartments. It commands fine views of the country. There are pleasant drives, and the mountain brooks abound in cascades and waterfalls which are not surpassed in beauty. The mountains are grand, and some of them compare favorably with the White Mountains. There are also lakes and ponds with good boats a short distance from the village. There is a team daily to the lakes when the season begins, which makes connections with the steamer Henry B. Simons and the steamer on the upper lakes. There are good facilities for reaching the town via two routes, one a daily stage and the other a tri-weekly,—a distance of twenty miles over good roads. There are two churches about a mile distant from the house, the post-office is also about a mile distant. There is also a telegraph connecting this village with the outside world. The hotel is large and airy, and has a piazza on two sides of the building. The brooks abound in trout, and afford much pleasure to anglers.

Mr. John A. French has just completed a new hotel at Andover. It has thirty-eight bed-rooms; a dining room 28 by 32; parlor 27 by 14; 100 lineal feet of piazza; a cupola. Board $7 to $10 per week. The house is twenty miles from the Grand Trunk Railroad. There are daily stages from Bryant's Pond and Bethel.

BETHEL.

Bethel is a delightful summer resort. The drives in the vicinity are of unrivalled loveliness. There are good hotels in the village, and tourists will find no more grateful spot to rest the weary.

Waterspout Mountain Farm House in Bethel is situated on the line of the Grand Trunk railroad, and guests are conveyed to and from the station free from charge. Terms from $5 to $7 per week.

FRYEBURG.

Fryeburg is one of the most charming villages in Maine. It is an old and well shaded town on the banks of the Saco, and the ancient home of the Pequaket tribe of Indians. The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad now leaves the traveler at this delightful mountain resort, with its shaded streets and charming drives. Visitors always admire its beautiful drives stretching out from the village into squares of from one to twenty miles, passing alternately through pine groves, by broad fields, ponds, brooks, and along sparkling rivers. At the head of the village is Pine Hill, an elevation of two hundred feet, which is a favorite resort as an "after-tea walk." It is always pleasant to view from its summit the surrounding fields, meadows, ponds and woodlands; the Saco, winding its way through broad, green intervales, and mark the departing day folding its nightly mantle back over village and town. A little farther to the south is its larger sister, "Stark's Hill," named after an old Indian hunter, and is an elevation of six hundred feet, which, by its close proximity to the village, and its commanding scenery, is placed by nature on the spot most desirable; one mile away is "Jockey Cap," the biggest boulder in the world, rising from the level plain to an elevation of over two hundred feet—a natural curiosity, and always visited by strangers. At the base of Jockey Cap is a cave, pointed out by tradition as the cave and home of "Molly Ocket." From Jockey Cap's bald head looking south, in full view is Lovewell's Pond, three miles in extent, the waters of which are described by T. Starr King, in his "White Hills," as being more deeply dyed with tradition than any sheet of water in New England Its eastern shore is also noted as being the battle-ground between Capt. Lovewell and his little band of whites, and the Pequaket Indian tribe under Paugus, their chief—and the inlet of Fight Brook, as being the very spot where Paugus fell. Two miles from the village is Martha's Grove Camp Ground, on the banks of the Saco river. To this beautiful locality, around its grounds and lots, and Swan's Falls, near by, is another of the lovely drives of Fryeburg. A drive of eight miles up an elevation of six hundred feet is "Carter's Hill," from the summit of which, looking west, is the whole Chocorua and White Mountain range. At its base and nearly under your feet is Kezar Pond, forming around the hill a complete semi-circular mirror, reflecting down deep in its waters these mountains piled on mountain tops, a double view. Another drive of eight miles, takes you to Pleasant Mountain Heights, an elevation of over two thousand feet. There the eye is never satisfied of seeing. Spread out by nature, bound only by the far-reaching horizon, are meadows, fields, woodlands, ponds, rivers, lakes, mountains and hills. On the summit of Mt. Pleasant is a summer house, well arranged for the enjoyment of excursionists. Last of all, and perhaps the best, is the twenty mile sail down the Saco, passing fields, meadows, ponds, and shady banks of oak and pine, and landing at Moose Rock, on the western shore of Lovewell's Pond, within one mile of the place of starting.

A leading hotel at Fryeburg is the Oxford House, one-third of a mile from the depot. It contains sixty rooms. Price of board $7 to $10. There is a good livery connected with the hotel. Messrs. A. O. & C. W. Pike are proprietors. There are several churches in the village.

A ride of nine miles brings one to the pleasant village of Lovell, noted for the beauty of its drives, and the picturesqueness of its scenery. The American House, kept by Mr. Edward Fox, an experienced and popular landlord, will be found well supplied with the conveniences and comforts so desirable in a public hotel. North Conway and its surroundings, ten miles away, are too well known to need special reference. One hour's ride on the P. & O. takes you to the White Mountains, where one can ramble through deep valleys, over high hills, along dizzy precipices—and return at your leisure.

HIRAM.

Let not the tourist think that Hiram is a seedy, unpicturesque spot. The Mt. Cutler House is situated at Hiram Bridge in Oxford County, on the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad. This point is thirty-six miles from Portland, or nearly half way to the White Mountains. Hiram Baston is proprietor. The post-office address is Hiram. The post office is about five rods from the house. The distance from the railroad station is about twenty rods. The hotel has sixteen rooms and good accommodations for children.—There are in the village three churches—Universalist, Congregational and Methodist. Board at the hotel, at $1 to $1.25 per day. The house is two-story and very attractive, with double piazzas. Mt. Cutler is in close proximity to the house and is five hundred feet high. From its summit the view is unrivalled, embracing a distinct variety of scenery. The Saco river winds like a silver ribbon among the wooded hills and cool meadows. There is a pearl-gray mountain in the background of the picture. It is Mt. Washington, with the Tip Top House on its lofty summit like a jaunty cap. There is near by a whole chain of blue mountains close by the evergreen hills, where the tourist may try his voice at a war-whoop, or "break forth into joy" in sweeter strains. There are pretty fern-bordered walks within call of the landlord's dinner bell, and charming sheltered drives in all directions. The Great Falls, on Saco river, two miles distant, having a fall of seventy-five feet in less than a quarter of a mile, are magnificent to behold, especially at high water, and are a favorite place of resort. Mt. Tear-Cap, two miles distant, is accessible by team and gives a majestic view of an immense landscape dotted with ponds, lakes and rivers. Hunting and fishing are unsurpassed.

WATERFORD.

Waterford is picturesquely located. Directly in front of the Waterford House, which is on the borders of a lake, rises Old Mount Tire'm, which with the attractions of trout brooks rippling around the adjacent hills and mountains, affords peculiar charms to the angler. In close proximity are those natural curiosities, the "Albany Basins," and "Kezar Falls." Within a short drive is the "Summit Spring," which flows thirty-eight gallons per minute of mineral water, perhaps equal to the celebrated Poland Spring Water. It has great virtue in the cure of general debility, dyspepsia, and diseases of the kidneys. Within a short drive are also a Sulphur and Iron Spring.

The traveller, has the choice of two routes, either by the Grand Trunk Railroad to South Paris, and thence by daily stage twelve miles to Waterford, or by the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad to Standish, seventeen miles, thence by steamer across Lake Sebago and up the winding Songo River to the Bay of Naples, and thence across Long Lake to Harrison or Bridgton, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Waterford House, a distance of only four miles.

The Waterford House situated in the midst of these glories, has forty rooms. The house is new and delightfully located. Board $7 to $10 per week.

Doctors Disagreeing.

The Belfast *Age* says that Congress made greenbacks legal tenders and a "standard of value" by virtue of the authority given that body by the Constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." It is unfortunate for the U. S. Supreme Court that this heretofore august body disagrees with the *Age* and other greenback leaders. The U. S. Supreme Court, in its opinion affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender acts, rested the power of Congress to pass such acts on the borrowing power exercised under the necessities of war, and expressly said:

"The legal tender acts do not attempt to make a paper standard of value. We do not rest their validity upon the assertion their emission is coinage or any regulation of the value of money."—*U. S. Supreme Court in Legal Tender Cases, Wallace.*

The U. S. Supreme Court further said:

"The dollar note (greenback) is a promise of the United States to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is *the coin dollar of the United States*, A CERTAIN WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD OR SILVER. These notes are obligationg. They bind the national faith. They are, therefore, strictly securities.—*Opinion the U. S. Supreme Court, Wallace.*

The *Age* further says that the great question now is: "Shall we return to a specie basis?" and that the men in favor of this are the bankers and bond holders, &c., and the men opposed are the friends of the people, &c.

Isn't it a little exclusive for the *Age* to put itself and the greenback leaders into the category of friends of the people, and to place the long line of statesmen who have been strenuous for specie payment on the other side?—*Lewiston Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention met at Portland on Tuesday last. The committee-men from Oxford County were D. R. Hastings on Resolutions; A. S. Kimball, State Committee. The most interesting part of the convention was a discussion over the liquor question. A license resolution was defeated by a vote of 179 to 167. Oxford County gave four votes in favor of the resolution, and sixteen against it. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston, a renegade Republican, was nominated for Governor. The platform, as adopted, straddles the money question.

SUMNER BURNHAM, Esq., of Norway, one of the best known citizens of Oxford County, died suddenly, Saturday morning. He has been subject to apoplectic shocks, and was seized by one of them early Saturday morning, which soon terminated his useful life. Mr. Burnham was President of Norway National Bank, and was otherwise identified with the interests of Norway, in such a manner as to make his death a severe loss to that village. We may, hereafter, give a fuller account of Mr. Burnham's life, and his connection with the affairs of Oxford County.

—If you are going to New York, take the steamer, direct from Portland. This is one of the pleasantest outside trips to be found in or out of the guide book. Leaving Portland Monday afternoon, you reach New York Wednesday morning. The second steamer sails on Thursday, and arrives Saturday a. m. The passage is just long enough to give one an idea of the ocean, and just brief enough to avoid the tediousness of a trans Atlantic trip. A writer in Harper's Monthly recommends this route to the White Mountains. State room passage only four dollars.

—We are to have a really first-class entertainment in Academy Hall next Thursday evening, June 27. We refer to the Bell Ringers. The party includes the best talent formerly with Spaulding's Bell Ringers, and they are spoken of as giving a meritorious entertainment in every respect. They have been engaged by the city of Portland to give two entertainments for the school children on the Fourth of July. They will remain here but one night, and all should improve the opportunity and attend. They are to be in South Paris the 26th and West Paris the 28th.

—"Give him a consulship in a warm place," said Mr. Hayes when he endorsed Anderson's application. We don't betray confidence when we say this was Mr. Hayes's Christian way of telling Anderson he might go to H—alifax.—*Washington Post.*

TOWN ITEMS.

ALBANY.—The Congregational meeting-house in Albany was dedicated the 14th inst. Order of exercises as follows: Voluntary by Miss Lizzie Rand, organist; Chant by the choir; Invocation by Rev. Mr. Mills of Bethel; Reading of Scripture and hymns by the pastor, Rev. G. H. Bird; Anthem by the choir; Prayer by Rev. N. Lincoln, of North Bridgton; Sermon by the pastor; Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Mills of Bethel; Letter from former pastor, E. P. Chittenden, read by Rev. H. H. Osgood of Waterford; Reading of hymn and benediction by Rev. D. Garland of Bethel. The exercises were interesting, and listened to by a full house, the weather delightful, and everybody seemed happy.

The potato beetles have appeared in many fields in full force. L.

ANDOVER, June 21.—The warm rain of the 8th did much good to crops of all kinds. Grass is light with a prospect of not more than an average.

The late warm weather has brought out the bears again and several farmers have lost sheep, and once old bruin has been seen jumping over a fence taking the best sheep from a large flock and killing it. When being driven off and the same night securing one from a flock of the writer of this article.

Farmers are well advanced with their hoeing.

Potato bugs are seen in small numbers on nearly every acre and are generally watched and killed.

J. Holton Abbott has sold his mare to Wilton parties.

We have seen winter rye sown 15th of last September stand six feet high and in blossom. S.

BETHEL, June 30th.—Arrangements have been made for a Sabbath School picnic on the 4th in a beautiful maple grove near South Bethel. The following schools will be represented: Bethel Hill, Newry Corner, Bean's Corner, Locke's Mills, and Bryant's Pond. A good time is expected; come one come all.

Mr. Hiram Fifield met with a sad accident last Wednesday, resulting in the loss of his left hand. Mr. Fifield loaded his gun with a ball but failed to get the ball down to the powder; on discharging the contents the gun burst, blowing his hand to pieces. Dr. Evans of Norway and Dr. Davis of Bethel amputated it just above the wrist. Mr. F. has the sympathy of the whole community.

We notice S. A. Brock has made a decided improvement by putting on a veranda to the ell part of his store on Main street. He has recently put into his store a good assortment of crockery ware which he is selling at bottom prices. Give him a call. C.

BYRON.—It was Samuel Easter (not Estes) who was chosen Secretary of the Sabbath School in District No. 5.

The weather has been showery of late. The hay crop is likely to be light; other crops are looking fairly, though rather backward for such an early spring.

There is considerable excitement in town about the arrest of L. G. Washburn for counterfeiting. Some think he and the others arrested are only the tools of older and more experienced law breakers, though he was regarded by many as a man of unstable principle; others think there were accomplices here, etc. It is said that D. O Gleason of Mexico Corner has had $10 of this money paid to him.

If "G.," who writes to *Chase's Chronicle* from Mexico, will look around and use such judgment as he possesses (instead of his mind's eye aided by a fertile imagination) he will see more of old party men and fewer "jine drives." The Greenback office-seekers and their tools are working for the "jine" as their last desperate chance for breaking down the Republicans.

FRYEBURG, June 21.—O. T. Dadd has just opened a barber shop, and billiard and pool tables. Rooms over F. A. Wiley's store.

Eben Fessenden at Monotony has just make a thorough repair of his buildings,

The trustees of the Academy are receiving calls and applications for the principalship of this old and renowned institution. No doubt a first-class teacher will be secured for the fall term.

Saturday night, the 16th inst., R. E. Peary, Surveyor of this place, made the first of a series of observations on the north star, for the purpose of establishing meridian posts on the F. Y. Bradler lot. The instrument used was a Heller & Brightly transit. The variation was found to be 13 deg. 15 s. Any one wanting any surveying or leveling done, or plans made will do well to employ Mr. Peary.

HEBRON, June 17—Number of students under John F. Moody, A. M., of Hebron, Principal, and Miss Emma F. Purington of North Anson, late of Wellesly College, Mass., Preceptress, are nineteen, from eleven towns. The town school near by, in session at the same time. The graduating class consists of five ladies and eight gentlemen. Two from Hebron, four from Buckfield, two from Paris, one from Hartford, Mexico, Minot, Hanover, and Ossipee, N. H. The fall term closes the labors of the successful Principal of this Academy for the last seven years, he being engaged as Principal of the Academy at North Bridgton, commencing with the spring term.

Mrs. Julia Forbes of East Buckfield leaves the Trustee House which she has occupied for eight terms, at the close of the present term. She will go to Lewiston to give her two daughters the benefit of Bates College.

It is expected that the Hon. Mr. Frye, our present faithful M. C. from this district, will speak at this place on Class Day. Due notice will be given.

At Mountain Home Lodge, near the Academy, on the evening of the 15th the attendance was good. Among the exercises were initiation, dialogue by two ladies, declamation, remarks for the good of the Order by Gideon Packard, John Street, Charles George, and Wm. Bicknell of the Crystal Wave.

On the Sabbath, 17th inst., a large audience listened to the pastor, Rev. S. D. Richardson, from Isa. 50:10. Theme, Unfaltering trust in God. An excellent discourse. HARTFORD.

OXFORD, June 21.—The case of Rob't A. Whyte, sent up to the Boston Superior Court from the Municipal Court of East Boston, on charge of embezzlement of $500, the property of Chas. W. Slade, manufacturer of dye-stuffs, and implicating the Robinson Manufacturing Co. of this place as receivers of the embezzled goods, was thrown out by the Grand Jury as unworthy their attention. It appeared, on the cross-examination of Slade before the Municipal Court, that Mr. Whyte had loaned Slade, his former employer, $3000, and had received in security therefor a claim for an equivalent amount in stock. Upon the failure of Mr. Slade last winter Mr. Whyte sent a part of the stock upon which he had a claim to Mr. Robinson, his father-in-law, of the Robinson Manufacturing Co. It was brought out further on cross examination that the destination of the goods was known to Slade, as their receipt has been kept no secret on the part of Mr. Robinson. The prosecution was evidently the attempt of a man in a strait place to use a fancied technicality in law to withhold from another to whom he was indebted by every consideration of honor and faithful service, his rightful property, and to rob him of his good name. The East Boston *Advocate* of the 8th inst., concludes an editorial on the case as follows: "It is unfortunate that the reputation of a worthy young man should have been permitted to suffer by allowing a case the Judge (Pond, of the Municipal court) himself characterized as weak, to go before the Grand Jury; but "Pond's cases"—as they are sometimes called on the other side—are pretty well understood, and Judges of the Superior court have been known to repress opinions thereon." We congratulate Mr. Whyte on his triumphant discharge from even suspicion of wrong doing; and can assure him that no impression to the contrary (the result of the action of the lower court), can injure him a particle in the estimation of the public here, where he has been known (as boy and man) for seventeen years, as an honest, trustworthy citizen.

PARIS.—The Greenback pic-nic, so extensively advertised and so widely heralded, to take place at the Ripley spring-board, was not the great success so fondly anticipated by the financial doctors.—Solon Chase was present and addressed about seventy-five persons, very few of whom were voters, concerning our financial distress. Solon Royal of Paris, supplemented the remarks of the brighter son, and the financial department adjourned. In the evening, some forty couples engaged in dancing, and a very practical illustration of one cause of hard times was given before sunrise, the next morning.

James T. Clark, Esq., made a flying visit to his friends in this village, last week. He is looking hearty and happy, notwithstanding the arduous duties of his new position.

The more one travels upon our roads and examines their condition, the more is he impressed by the good judgment and taste of our road surveyor, Mr. H. R. Hubbard. No ugly holes or loose stones are left by the wayside, while the roads have packed down into solid, even thoroughfares.

Active measures are being taken to establish a line of telephone between Paris Hill and So. Paris. The Montreal Telegraph Co. declines to establish a branch line between the two places.

S. H. Rawson has put in a large stock of fancy cigars. He keeps a good supply of fruit, nuts, confectionery, etc.

Saturday morning a number of citizens met at the Academy, and proceeded to cut the weeds, etc., growing by the wayside and to burn refuse matter which disfigured the highway. The work was pushed vigorously, much to the adornment of the village. The laborers were stimulated to further effort, by cool and refreshing drinks, provided by the ladies.

SOUTH PARIS, June 15.—Our village school closed Friday. The average attendance is larger than it has been for a long time. The whole number in the High School was 53, with an average of 48. Out of this number, thirteen have passed the term without being tardy, or absent one half day. Mr. Everett, the Principal, has adopted a plan which is admirably adapted to secure punctuality. It consists in allowing the pupils to rank themselves as regards their attendance. The following in the Intermediate Department, taught by Miss Hattie S. Fobes, have a perfect record: Gertie Richardson, Clara Penfold, Ava Leach, Lizzie Leach, Carrie Clifford, Jennie Bean, Mary Merrill, Fannie Lovejoy, Wm. Stowell and Alton Clifford. In the Primary Department, taught by Miss Anna B. Crommett, the following have a perfect record: Byron Leach, Rossie Fletcher, Edith Bean, Bertha Daicy, Gertie Hall and Edith Rogers. The examination was quite well attended. We are glad to know that the Committee, appointed by the District to superintend the grading of the school, were in attendance and faithfully discharged their duty.

Chas. H. Kimball of Portland has completed the plan for the proposed Odd Fellows Block. Due notice will be given for sealed proposals for building said block according to the plans and specifications of said architect. The Directors will take measures to remove the old buildings from the lot this week.

—While firing a salute at Togus Tuesday afternoon, Robert Sheridan had his left arm so badly injured by the premature discharge of the cannon, that amputation was found necessary obove the elbow. It is thought that he had not exercised sufficient care in spunging out the gun before charging it again. The man who stood at the vent lost his thumb

West Paris.—One week ago last Thursday Mr. Henry Dimock accidentally got his hand on a small circular saw while at work in J. H. Barrows's Steam Mill, cutting it very badly, sawing the next the little finger nearly off, and mangling the other middle finger in a serious manner. He is at present doing nicely.

Master Russell E. Berry killed last Monday on a small piece of potatoes six hundred Colorado potato beetles. They are a promising set of fellows with ten pretty lines on their backs.

Strawberries will not be as plenty as was the expectation, the frost killing the blossoms.

A few evenings since quite a number of persons of Trap Corner and vicinity thought they would try their luck at fishing. The crowd consisted of Mr. C. and family, and three young men. Mr. C. having all the luck, catching an eel about six inches in length; the rest of the party reported plenty of *bites* (mosquitoes).

Roxbury.—According to present appearances, this year's crop of hay will be light; though grass started so early, it is thin, and in many fields, considerably winter killed; up to the 8th inst. the prospect was not very encouraging, but the rains and warm weather we have had since then, have greatly improved the appearance of all crops—and weeds. The "irrepressible" potato bug is abroad. Some are trying the planting of sunflowers among the potatoes as a preventive.

S. A. Reed was first chosen chairman of Selectmen in '71 instead of '77 as the type-setter made me say in my last.

In my last, I omitted to say that a church was formed at the time of the baptism, May 19, to be known as the Roxbury Free-will Baptist Church. The right hand of fellowship was given to those immersed and several others.

Rev. Harvey Reed of Monmouth (formerly of this town) preached at the school-house in District No. 3 in forenoon of the 9th inst., and in No. 4 in the afternoon. He also preached in No. 3 in the forenoon of the 16th, and conducted a social meeting at the same place. There was a temperance meeting in Mr. Albion Goff's barn (the audience being too large to admit of holding it at the school-house) in the afternoon. It was conducted by a delegation from the East Rumford Club, assisted by members from several other Clubs. Able and telling speeches were made by Rev. Harvey Reed of the M. E. Church, H. W. Park, Esq., and many others, but where all spoke well, each filling his niche in a well proportioned structure, it would be unjust to give any one the precedence in point of excellence. The interest and enthusiasm never flagged. Twenty-three signed the pledge, which is a good showing, as the territory from which recruits could be drawn is not large. Neither does it look as if the reform movement would die out right away, as some of the I-am-holier-than-thou class predicted when it sprung up. Having an engagement elsewhere, I was unable to attend, and am indebted to a more fortunate person for this report. Votes of thanks were tendered to the visiting Iron Clads by the citizens of Roxbury.

$5,000 Gold is offered for any remedy for *Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, or Consumption*, showing one-half as many testimonials of genuine cures in the same length of time as *Adamson's Botanic Balsam*. Price 35 cts.

DRUNKEN STUFF,

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

jel8-2w

DIED.

In So. Paris, April 7, Miss Cynthia Swift, aged 76 yrs., and 8 mos.

In E. Buckfield, June 10, Eliza Ann, wife of Moses Verrill, aged 45 yrs.

In Paris, June 17, Huldah Cummings, aged 74 years, 8 mos.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 7 A. M.

Sunday, [illegible] clear; Monday, 56° rain; Tuesday, 56° clear; Wednesday, 60° clear; Thursday, 63° clear; Friday, 70° clear; Saturday, 63° clear.

A Great Historical Work.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a History of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, &c., &c., by James D. McCabe.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the World suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St Louis, Mo., and Dayton, Ohio, who have issued a handsome volume, entitled "The Pictorial History of the World," by James D. McCabe, a well known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as a Standard History. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, presented in popular style, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired. The book is a complete treasury of history, and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in life-like colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages, and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach. A valuable feature of the book is a full *History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.*

This is the only complete History of the World in print, and it should be read by every intelligent person. We are constantly called upon to discuss the great questions of history and the wars and quarrels of the nations of the old world require us to be continually refreshing our historical knowledge. This work offers the best means of obtaining the information the people need. It is compact, easy of reference, and strictly accurate, and presents to the reader a mass of information respecting ancient, mediæval and modern history not to be found in any other book.

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains **1260** large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over **650** fine engravings, illustrating the events recorded in the narrative, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over **$25,000.** The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art-publication of the century. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. O. D. CLOUGH, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

je25-1w

—Rev. C. B. Pitblado will lecture at M. E. Church, So. Paris, Thursday evening, June 27th. Subject, "Big Guns."

—For small children, take the *Nursery*, published by J. L. Shorey, Boston. It has no equal for beauty and purity of tone.

—This will be a good season to have your wool made into cloth or yarn, as it is likely to be cheap. See adv't of Hanover Woolen Mill.

—County Attorney Bisbee and family left home, last Thursday, for a week among the Rangeley Lakes. They have a fine camp already located.

—The crop of wild strawberries has been nearly or totally a failure, owing to frosts. The plants put out abundant blossoms. Other wild fruit gives excellent promise.

—During the closing session of the National House, Conger of Michigan made a sharp attack upon the democracy at a vulnerable point. He presented a preamble and resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which should prohibit the payments of all rebel claims, or the payments of all claims to rebels living in the North during the war, who could not prove their loyalty. The introduction of the resolution created consternation on the democratic side. The Southern members and Northern doughfaces vainly tried to raise points of order. They resorted to every possible expedient to prevent a record vote upon the question, but it was in vain. The iron-clad record was before them, and they were compelled to enter their names upon it. The resolution passed, the vote standing ayes 140, nays 61. Southern democrats, when they did not dodge, voted against the proposition, and showed that notwithstanding they figure that all claims are barred by Constitutional amendment, yet they do not wish to have an amendment specially in terms forbidding payments of these claims adopted. There were a small number of Northern democrats who voted with the South upon this proposition.

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

je18-2w

GRAND CELEBRATION !

AT NORWAY,

JULY 4, 1878.

A National Salute at sunrise, noon, and sunset, and ringing of the Bells.

Fantastic's parade at 6 1-2 a. m.

The procession, consisting of Military, Firemen with their Engines, Odd-Fellows, Grangers, Sabbath School children, and Citizens, will move at 10 1-2 o'clock through the principal streets to Ordway's Grove, where the Oration will be delivered.

At 2 o'clock trial of Fire Engines and Horse trot.

At 4 o'clock Glass Ball shooting between the Bethel and Norway Teams.

At 5 o'clock **Tub-Race, Wheelbarrow Race, Sack Race,** &c., &c.

In the Evening there will be the largest and grandest display of Fireworks ever seen in Oxford County.

The Cadet Brass Band of Bridgton, and the Norway Brass Band have been engaged and will furnish music for the day, and Fireworks in the evening.

After the fireworks a Ball will be given at the Elm House, music by Abbott's Quadrille Band.

Arrangements have been made with the Rail-Road to furnish Tickets for one fare for the round trip, from all stations between Portland and Gorham, N. H. Trains will leave after the Fireworks for Portland and Gorham.

FREELAND HOWE,
GEO. L. BEAL,
W. W. WHITMARSH,
GEO. P. JONES,
JOHN H. WITHERILL,
Committee of Arrangements.

Norway, June 15, 1878.

To the Honorable County Commissioners in and for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of Denmark in the County of Oxford, and of Bridgton in the County of Cumberland, respectfully represent that a county road is wanted, beginning at Perley and Berry's mill in said town of Denmark and running to the county road leading from said Bridgton to Sebago, to what is called the Round Turn in Bridgton; we therefore request you to locate said road, or such part thereof as, in your judgment public convenience and necessity require, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1878.

ISAAC BERRY and 100 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Board of County Commissioners, May Session, A. D. 1878, held by adjournment June 18th, 1878.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient,

It is Ordered that the County Commissioners of said Counties meet at the dwelling house of W. W. Berry, in Denmark, on Tuesday, the 13th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of Court thereon to be served upon the respective Clerks of the Towns of Denmark and Bridgton and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Journal a newspaper printed at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, by the printers to the State and in the Bridgton News a newspaper printed at Bridgton in the County of Cumberland, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in the County of Oxford, and by serving a like copy on the chairman of the County Commissioners of Cumberland County, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A true Copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

ANDREW'S HALL, South Paris, Wednesday Ev'ng, June 26.

ACADEMY HALL, PARIS HILL, Thursday Ev'ng, June 27.

CENTENNIAL Hall, West Paris, Friday Ev'ng, June 28.

THE BOHEMIAN BELL RINGERS

AND

LADIES' CORNET BAND !

Comprising among its list of performers the finest VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS, and COMEDIANS in the country!

All the old Favorites formerly with SPAULDING'S BELL RINGERS are with this Troupe

For full list of Artists, and further particulars see Posters, Programmes &c.

Cheap and Popular Prices.

Tickets only 25 cts.

Children under 12 years of age 15 cts.

Reserved seats 10 cents extra.

Commence at 8 O'clock.

SAMUEL SAMPSON, Manager.

HANOVER WOOLEN MILL

MANUFACTURES

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, Flannels and Yarns.

Also attend to

CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING.

This well-known Mill continues to make a specialty of the manufacture of

GOOD, DURABLE CLOTH AND YARN,

For the Home Trade.

Wool is received and made into Cloths, Flannels or Yarn,

Or exchanged for the same; and a good price allowed for good WOOL.

Our goods are for sale at the Mill in large or small amounts to suit all. Please give us a call.

Garner & Bagnall.

Hanover, Me., June 21, 1878.

Non-resident Taxes,

In the Town of Albany, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1877.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Albany, for the year 1877, in bills committed to Justice Aspinwall, Collector of taxes of said town, on the 15th day of June 1877, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 12th day of April, 1878, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town of Albany within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said taxes so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the Treasurer's office, to wit: his dwelling house in said Albany, on the 1st Monday in February, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Owners	Descr'n.	Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
King Lane,		10	11	30	$30	$0 96
Daniel Wentworth,		10	11	49	50	1 60
Peter Grover's estate,		1	2	100	150	2 85
Dunn & Mason,		7	4			
		1	2	100	400	7 60
Sydleman,		10	1	100	150	2 85
R. C. Lawrence,		6	1	100	150	2 85
W. H. Pingree,		12	1	80	40	76
Geo. W. Grover,		1	11	60	100	1 90
Wm Bicknell,		9	11	100	250	4 75
Prescot Bennett,		1	6	25	25	47
Stephen A. Jewett,		13	11			
		14	11	70	300	9 60
J. P. Wescott, known as the Briggs farm,		4	1	60	160	2 85
J. P. Wescott, known as the Fred A. Wescott farm,		4	2	50	150	2 85
A. S. Bean,		2	11	50	50	95
Clark S. Edwards,		5	7	130	225	4 28
A. P. Andrews,		11	1	160	150	5 85
Moses Moshier,		9	8	70	100	1 90
James Holmes, known as		3	1			
the Wescott farm,		3	2	128	400	7 60
Geo. W. Stone, known as		13	8			
the Lovering farm,		13	9			
		12	9			
		14	8	250	850	16 15
Same, tax in School Dist. No. 2,						4 25
A. B. Godwin,		4	3	40	225	4 25
Sumner Evans & Co., store and lot,		14	10	1	300	5 70
Ceylon Rowe		5	7			
		1	5	70	125	2 38
McGill & Conley,		4	3	30	200	3 80
Melitta Wheeler,		4	10	160	200	3 80
A. Sloan,		6	2	160	200	3 80

J. H. LOVEJOY,
Treasurer of Albany.

Albany, June 18, 1878. 25-3w

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of JAMES HARNDEN, late of Fryeburg, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SETH W. FIFE.

June 18, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of FRANK COLBY, late of Fryeburg, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

BARNES WALKER.

June 18, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of JONATHAN COOK, late of Porter, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE W. TOWLE.

June 18, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor on the estate of MARY D. MERRILL, late of Paris, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

FREEMAN C. MERRILL.

June 18, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of ICHABOD M. AUSTIN, late of Canton, in said County deceased by giving bonds as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOHN P. SWASEY.

June 18, 1878.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878.

MARY J. GOWELL, Administratrix on the estate of John F. Gowell, late of Hartford, in said county deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of SARAH G. CLEMENT, widow of John Clement, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Personal Estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of RHODA THAYER, widow of Isaac A. Thayer, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Personal Estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of said petition with this order thereon to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July, next at 9 o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of ASSENATH TAINTER, widow of Simon Tainter, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Personal Estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

DANIEL FLETCHER, JR., named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William P. Brackett, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of July, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of SARAH CLEMENT, widow of John Clement, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying that her Dower may be set out to her from the Real Estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of her petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

DAVID ALLEN & JONAS SEVERY, administrators on the estate of Shepard A. Severy, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented their account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of July, next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

CHARLES W. KIMBALL, administrator on the estate of Lawson G. Roberts, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of July, next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

MARY E. PERRY, having presented a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lucy S. Baston, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate: and asked that Samuel R. Roberts be appointed Administrator with the Will annexed:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

SAMUEL R. ROBERTS, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Rebecca Baston, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of July, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of SARAH HAMMOND, widow of Jason Hammond, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of her petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris in said county that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of July, next at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of ELBRIDGE G. HARLOW, Guardian of Cora L. Harlow and others minor heirs of Amanda Harlow, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey the homestead stand and lot occupied by the deceased at the time of her death in Buckfield—to Julia S. Harlow, at an advantageous offer of one thousand dollars:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878,

ON the petition of HENRY ABBOTT, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Clement, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased at public or private sale, for the payment of debts and costs of administration:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of July, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1878.

A CERTAIN Instrument, purporting to be a copy of the last Will and Testament of Osgood Brown, late of Newbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and of the Probate thereof in said State, duly authenticated, having been presented to the Judge of Probate for our said county of Oxford, for the purpose of being allowed, filed and recorded in the Probate Court for said County: and that George H. Brown, of Mason in said Oxford County, may be appointed Adm'r with the Will annexed:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, therein by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of August, next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, against the same.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

TO LET or FOR SALE.

THE GAGE STORE !

Situated opposite the Savings Bank, BETHEL HILL, good site for business as any in town.

CHARLES MASON.

Bethel, June 18, 1878.

FOR SALE.

Two promising Colts. Ages three and four years. Will be sold low for CASH or Credit, as present owner has no use for them. Now at pasture. Can be seen by calling on

A. S. THAYER.

Paris Hill, June 17, 1878.

All kinds of Job Printing done at this Office.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES !

The undersigned, have now on hand, a fine assortment of Children's Carriages, which they will sell very low for CASH.

Please call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

PARIS HILL
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.

Paris, Me. May 28, 1878.

SPRING OPENING !

HERE I am before you with the latest style HAT, latest style COLLAR and SHIRT, COAT, PANTS and VEST to match. Also, all the best styles and patterns for the spring and summer of

1878.

Having just returned from Boston, with the largest line of

WOOLENS, DOESKINS, West of England BROAD-CLOTHS, Foreign WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and TRIMMINGS to Match,

and with an experienced Tailor I am positive I can please the most fastidious, with a Custom Suit, got up in the latest style, and prices as low as any first-class Tailor.

MEN AND BOYS'

Ready-Made Clothing, in full line, and all the nobby styles for young men, prices running from

$4.00, - to - - $25.00 a suit.

All Wool Cassimere Suits for - - $10.00.

American Worsted very desirable patterns for **$13.00** per Suit.

Pants from $1.00 - - - $ 7.00.

Spring and Summer Overcoats, from $6.00 to $10.00.

I have the best line of

Neck Wear, and Silk Handkerchief's, Hats, Caps, &c., East of Boston.

Gentlemen's UNDER-FLANNELS of all weights. White Shirts, of all styles.

Collars,
Stockings,
Canes,
Umberellas, & Rubber Goods.

All my goods are bought in BOSTON and NEW YORK Markets, and I can sell as cheap for CASH as any man that ever broke bread. Remember and give me a call if you don't purchase. Thankful for the patronage I have received, and wishful for more, I am, Very truly Yours,

E. C. ALLEN,
NORWAY, Maine.

May 21, 1878. tf

SPRING STYLES !

JUST RECEIVED.

The Leading Styles are the

DERBY STIFF HAT,

THE

NOBBY SOFT

FLANGE HAT

AND THE

RESORTE HAT.

PRICES.

$1 00,	$2 50,
1 50,	3 00,
2 00,	3 50.

OUR
$3.50
SPRING STYLE,
Knox Broadway
SILK HAT

In Exchange for your old Silk Hat.

OUR $3.50 HAT

Is the latest style from

Knox The Hatter,
New York.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and sent C. O. D. with privilege of Examining.

MERRY THE HATTER,

237 Middle Street, PORTLAND, MAINE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAT!

SCOTT'S EMULSION

FOR

CONSUMPTION SCROFULA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

Send for Pamphlet, mailed free, pertaining to above diseases, with remarkable testimonials of cure. SCOTT & BOWNE, Man'f'g Chemists, 125 Hudson St., New York.

Charles Mason,

BETHEL,

Near the Depot,

HAS ON HAND

NICE

YELLOW CORN AND MEAL,

MOLASSES,
FISH,
TEA,
TOBACCO, &
CIGARS.

A good assortment of

Groceries,
Stone Butter Pots,
Wooden-Ware,
Brooms,

And most everything usually kept in a Country

STORE for SMALL WARES.

Also a good Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

JEWELRY,

&c., &c., &c.

Large Assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING !

HATS,

Boots & Shoes,

COLLARS AND SHIRTS,

AT

BOTTOM PRICES !

Like to see all my friends, and show them my goods and prices whether they buy or not, will sell them if I can—for the

Next 60 Days

for I am going to reduce my Stock within that time, to repair up store for fall trade. I will pay the highest market price

For CASH & EGGS

in Goods.

June 17, 1878. 12mos

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD Tobacco

The Tin Tag Smoking Tob'a is "second to none"; in aroma, mildness, purity & quality

The great celebrity of our **TIN TAG TOBACCO** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.**

The genuine **LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO** can be distinguished by a **TIN TAG** on each lump with the word **LORILLARD** stamped thereon.

Over **7,088** tons tobacco sold in **1877**, and nearly **3,000** persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in **1877** about **$3,500,000**, and during past **12** years, over **$20,000,000.**

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

ECLAIR !

Will make the season of 1878 at the stable of

C. W. KIMBALL, Rumford Point, Me.

TERMS, $10 Leap, $18 Season, $20 Warrant.

PEDIGREE,

By **Gen. Knox.** Dam by **Merrow Horse,** by **Witherell,** by **Winthrop Messenger.**

Mares will be stabled or pastured at reasonable rates. All accidents and escapes at the risk of owners, but due care will be taken to prevent the same. Mares disposed of before the usual time will be considered with foal.

Gentlemen interested in breeding good stock, are respectfully invited to call and examine ECLAIR and his colts.

KIMBALL & HOWE.

Rumford Point, May 1, 1878. may7-2m

PHOTOGRAPHS !

J. U. P. Burnham,

of **Market Sq., PORTLAND,**

Is established for the present at

BETHEL, ME.,

Where he is prepared to make Photographs of all sizes, from cards to *Life Size.* All work will be done in the best manner.

Persons who are thinking of going to Portland for Pictures are invited to call at Bethel, where the work will be equally well done, and at *Less expense.* Proofs can be shown in a few minutes. Pictures sent by mail to people who live out of town.

Burnham will see to it that **None go away dissatisfied.**

Copies made of all sizes, and finished in Ink or Color.

Stero' Views of Buildings and out door groups made at short notice. Stero' Views of Bethel have been made and are for sale.

A large variety of

FRAMES

on hand. Burnham will go to any point to make Views on reasonable terms. Address

J. U. P. Burnham,
BETHEL, Me.

je18-tf

"Better than the picture," is what they say of

WHITTEMORE'S PERCHERON.

Will make the season as follows:—First of the week till Wednesday noon at WEST PARIS, then via of Bryant's Pond to D. A. Coffin's stable at LOCKE'S MILLS, where he will remain till Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m., when he will return by the same route to West Paris.

For particulars, see bills, or address,

E. WHITTEMORE,
WEST PARIS, ME.

May 21-tf

HARD TIMES NO MORE!

The Bright Sun of Prosperity will Shine on You Again!

F. Q. ELLIOTT'S

Spring and Summer Stock of

CLOTHING !

has arrived, and everybody can be happy.

Look at these prices:

Business Suits from	**$3.75 to 8.00**
Dress Suits from	**9 00 to 18.00**
Pants from	**75 cts. to 5 50**

Clothing & Furnishing Goods,

for men and boys, in abundance, and at prices so low the poorest in the community need not complain or go ragged, when it takes so little money to buy a new suit. We have a large stock of goods, and we mean it when we say our prices will be the lowest. Come and see, and convince yourselves of the truth of our statements.

F. Q. ELLIOTT,
South Paris, Maine.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. Q. ELLIOTT.
E. C. ALLEN.

All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle them immediately.

F. Q. ELLIOTT.

South Paris, March 26, 1878.

Special Announcement

To Buyers of DRY GOODS

OF

OXFORD COUNTY,

L. C. MOORE & CO.,

No. 5 Frye Block,

UNDER MUSIC HALL,

LEWISTON MAINE,

Offers special bargains to the trade from **Oxford County.** They offer one of the largest and best selected stock of

DRY and FANCY GOODS

ever offered in the City.

They offer special bargains in

Farmer's Goods,

SUCH AS

WOOLENS,

FOR

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

BLEA. & BROWN

COTTONS, PRINTS,

WHITE GOODS &c., &c.

Also a nice line of

DRY GOODS

of every description, and at all prices, bought expressly for the Country trade.

HOUSE KEEPING

goods of all kinds.

Our stock is complete in every department, and at **HARD PAN** prices. Give us a call.

Remember the place.

L. C. MOORE & CO.,
No. 5 Frye Block, Under Music Hall,
Lewiston, Maine.

FOR SALE.

In East Sumner, a building 44x75, containing 65 windows, and provided with power enough to run two sets of four foot stones, with bolt. Within one hundred rods of depot on Buckfield and Rumford Falls Railroad. This water power is as good a one of its size as can be found in Oxford County. For further information, address,

A. S. HEALD,

East Sumner, April 2, 1878. 3m*

Farm for Sale.

The farm at Paris Hill and Buildings thereon, formerly occupied by Elijah F. Hanson—For particulars Address

SAMUEL HANSON,
Falmouth Hotel,
Portland, Me.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber hereby offers for sale, his farm, situated in the town of Paris, between South Paris and Paris Hill. The farm is known as the Rufus Stowell place; contains a good orchard, nice set of buildings, and is in every respect a first-class farm. Apply immediately on the premises, or address by mail.

ELIAS STOWELL.

So. Paris, May 7, 1878. may14-3m*

REMOVAL !

CHAS. H. PRESBREY,

Carriage, Sign, & Ornamental Painter

Hereby notifies the public that he has removed to the rooms recently occupied by H. A. Thayer, near the Grand Trunk depot,

SOUTH PARIS,

where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, as well as all others who may desire his services.

CHAS. H PRESBREY.

Paris, Me. April 9, 1878. tf

CARRIAGES!

AT

Bottom Prices,

WILL BE FOUND AT

R. T. ALLEN'S,

MILTON PLANTATION,
Oxford County,
MAINE.

may7-tf

The subscribers are now ready to offer to the public any kind of a

CARRIAGE

in their line, which they are just receiving from the manufacturers,

CONSISTING OF

Two and Three Spring

Phaetons, Extension Tops, Jump Seats, Open & Top Brewster Side Bars, Top Buggies,

Ivers Patent Folding Canopy Tops, nice and nobby for pleasure seekers.

CONCORD AND BEACH WAGONS,

together with a few nice second hand

Top and Open Carriages,

all of which they propose to sell as low as hard times demand.

Grateful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

Carriage Depository. Oxford County Agricultural Building.

E. C. ANDREWS & CO.

Norway, May 2, 1878. may7-tf

VEGETINE
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS CO., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhoea* for over six months, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia.* I commenced using it, and continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By DR. T. B. FORBES, M.D., for
MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Doctor's Certificate.
Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for *Cancer and Cancerous Humors.* I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which is exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of Vegetine, the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DeFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.

DR. S. H. FOWLERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.

JAN. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in saying, that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.

Truly yours
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M.E. Church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE
The M. D's have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

S. B. DE PRIEST, M.D., *Druggist.*
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE,
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Don't be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they not know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. For lame Chest, Back or Side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. For sale by A. M. GERRY, South Paris; S. H. Rawson, Paris Hill.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, Constipation, and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by A. M. GERRY, South Paris; S. H. Rawson, Paris Hill.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff
AND TROCHE POWDER,

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT REMEDY IN *Catarrh, Headache, Bad Breath, Hoarseness Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Deafness, &c.,* And all Disorders resulting from COLDS in

Head, Throat and Vocal Organs.

This Remedy does not **"Dry up"** a Catarrh but **LOOSENS** it; frees the head of all offensive matter, quickly removing Bad Breath and Headache; **allays** and **soothes** the **burning heat** in Catarrh; is so **mild** and **agreeable** in its effects that it positively

Cures without Sneezing!

As a Troche Powder, is pleasant to the taste and never nauseates; when swallowed, instantly gives to the *Throat and Vocal Organs* a Delicious Sensation of Coolness and Comfort.

Is the best *Voice Tonic* in the world.

Try it! Safe, Reliable, and only 35 cts.

Sold by Druggists, or mailed free, address
COOPER, WILSON & CO., Prop'rs, Pha.
W. M. WHIPPLE & CO., Portland, Me.; GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.; RUST, BROS. & BIRD; Boston Wholesale Agents. sep18-6m

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk **anywhere,** and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, **without intoxicating,**

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

FOR SALE BY A. M. Hammond, Paris Hill; A. M. Gerry, So. Paris; G. R. Wiley, Bethel.

Beautiful Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful whether it exceeded in purity the complexions of the ladies who use that inimitable auxiliary of female loveliness, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by all druggists.

HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c. june11 4w

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS *cure instantly.*

Established 1856.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.,
WATCH-MAKER!
South Paris, Maine.

CAUTION.—Be very careful how you send Watches to be repaired, as many have been called for here, but were found at another shop. I do not offer a premium to carriers. Bring your Watch yourself if possible, but if you cannot, then pack your watch carefully in a small box, *Write my Name upon it,* then carriers will not dare to deliver to any other person. After this date all watches cleaned or repaired by me will have my printed card in the back case, and I may have to publish the names of the persons who have imposed upon me and my customers.

South Paris, June 11, 1878. tf

D. W. DAVIS, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Residence and office on Chapman Street,
BETHEL HILL, ME.

WASHING BERRIES.—The Fruit Recorder gives the following method for washing strawberries when they become sandy or dirty by rain. It is the experience of Mr. Welsh, of Camden, N. J. He says: "I took a large tub and filled it about two-thirds full of water; then took the berries out of the crates, a box at a time, to the number of about a half-dozen quarts, and turned them into the tub of water; then with the hand soused them gently around, the sand going to the bottom of the tub, leaving the berries floating on the top of the water. I then took them out and placed them gently into the boxes again and set them on boards previously arranged, to drain and dry in the shade, and when dry they were again packed into the crate and sent to market, and as far as I know anything about it, those that purchased them never knew they had been washed."

Frequent Stirring of the Soil.

[From the *Maine Farmer.*]

To keep the hoe busy between now and haying is to more than half insure the success of the crop. The young plant needs all the nutriment the soil contains in its vicinity to appropriate to its own uses, that it may be what it should be, fully developed. As with the animal, so with the plant; if it is but half fed, it is but half bred, and must necessarily be puny and worthless.

Weeds of all kinds are rapid and greedy eaters of the plant food contained in both soil and atmosphere, and will soon out-strip the hardiest of domesticated plants. But it is no use to explain it. It can only be the "old story" told over again, for all understand it. But the question is, will we not up to our understanding? If we do and keep down the weeds, not only between now and haying, but after haying, we shall in a great measure compensate for not having manure enough on that "other acre," by saving all the nutriment there is for the growing crop. And not only this, we shall be gaining ground. It will not be so hard next year to keep the weeds down if we do well at it this year. But then, keeping down the weeds is not the only way in which we get benefit from frequent stirring of the soil. In dry weather it is exceedingly beneficial to stir the soil about plants, because of the fact that the soil is thus put in a condition for absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, and the more frequently it is stirred the better, in such a time. But a little fresh dirt is invigorating to plant life at almost any period, and I hope we shall all see the beneficial policy of keeping the hoe busy.

A. P. REED.

From the Maine Farmer.

On Bread Making.

It is a very good thing to get people interested in the art of bread making so that our girls may learn to make good wholesome bread instead of so many "hot biscuits." If many housekeepers knew the comfort of having their bread baked ahead to what it is to have to bake every day, they would learn to make yeast bread. There is as much, and perhaps more, in baking it than making it. Keep a good steady heat, have the oven hot and keep it so, but not hot enough to brown.

RECEIPE FOR YEAST.—Take five good sized potatoes, pare and grate into a pan, pour on slowly, boiling water, to make a batter about as thick as fritters, stirring briskly till it is well mixed and then let it cool, (this will take about three pints of boiling water.) When milk warm add a cup of sugar, a cup of salt, and a cup of sweet yeast. One can get good yeast of the baker if the neighbors don't have it, to start with, then set it to rise.

RECEIPE FOR BREAD.—Sift a ten quart pan full of flour, make a hole in the centre, put in one cup of the potato yeast, and one quart of very warm water. Mix this with the flour to a thick batter. Let it stand over night. In the morning (it should be attended early) mix this with more of the flour, add two tablespoonfuls of lard, and knead briskly a few minutes, then put back into the pan to rise. When it is up light take out and knead as little as possible, put into the baking pans, let it rise about an hour. If it should sour add a little soda. It takes practise to get good bread, so don't get discouraged with one failure. I've tried many times but always failed till I tried this. Keep the bread covered in rising and baking till nearly done. Common family flour answers my purpose, though the better the flour the better the bread. You can make this as quickly as I have written it, though that seems a tedious process.

E. H. T.

The Deacon Answered.

Up in New Hampshire, where I used to live when a boy (says Gov. Noyes) there was a loud praying old hypocrite, a deal more pious than honest. When he had done any particularly mean thing, he eased his conscience by going into the field, along one side of which was a stone wall, and, kneeling beside it, prayed the Lord to topple it over on him if he had done anything offensive to Him or wrong in His sight. Well, we boys found it out and one day when we saw the deacon making for the stone wall, we got on the other side and waited. He knelt down, according to his usual custom, and went through with his usual formula, closing with the petition to have the wall topple over if he had done anything wrong. And we toppled it. Jumping out from under the stones, the old man cried, in tones of mingled disgust and alarm—

"Good gracious, Lord! Can't you tell when a man is joking?"

—When a kitten crawls into bed with you at two o'clock in the morning, and you throw it on the floor, and it crawls back, and you pitch it out of the window, and it climbs on the roof, and comes in at the attic, and takes its place in the bed again, what can a poor woman do but cry?—

—A pouting bride, on her first sea voyage, writes home: "The motion of a screw steamer is like riding on a gigantic camel that has the heart disease, and you do not miss a single throb. I know of nothing to compare with it for boredom, unless it be your honeymoon when you have married for money."

—The owner of a pair of bright eyes says that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her eyes a moment, inquired naively: "Are your eyes new ones?"

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all snuffs are insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence to the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N.J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1878.

P.S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, pain-curers, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cases have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been made, as suggested by experience and use, until it is believed that they are now perfect in every respect, and *the best plaster in the world of medicine.* All we ask from every sufferer in the land is a single trial. The price is 25 cents, although the cost is double that of any other plaster. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietors to make the best plaster in the world for the least money, any similar remedy can be bought, numbers of unscrupulous dealers will be found ready to misrepresent them for *selfish motives* and endeavor to substitute others. If you ask for

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Have it if you have to send to us for it.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Maine Steamship Co.
Semi-Weekly Line to New York.

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia.

Will until further notice leave Franklin Wharf Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

The Eleanora is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. These steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

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BRIGGS' are the BEST.

I offer more value for the money asked than any other maker. I do not compete with parties making a cheap, trashy stool, but produce a stool at a **LOW PRICE,** which for **QUALITY, STYLE and DURABILITY** cannot be equaled. Ask your dealer for them, and if he has none send for Catalogue and Prices. **JOSHUA BRIGGS, Peterboro, N. H.**

FITS, EPILEPSY,
FALLING SICKNESS,

POSITIVELY CURED, the worst cases of the longest standing, by using **Dr. Hebbard's cure. "NO HUMBUG." IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS. Will give $1,000 for a case it will not benefit.** A sample bottle free to all addressing **J. E. DIBBLEE,** Chemist, Office 1,323 Broadway, New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco**

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only **ORGAN**
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☞ Prices reasonable.

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Many of our best citizens inform us that **Dr. H. A. LAMB, No. 337 Congress St., Portland, Me.,** never fails in the cure of the severest forms of Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all forms of Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Skin. sep18-1y

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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Have just received from

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LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

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Our goods were bought for

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We have some novelties in

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Very Cheap,

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We have constantly on hand a large stock of

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and we will guarantee our prices to be as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere

We promise all those who may favor us with their custom, LOW PRICES and GOOD ATTENTION.

Come and see for yourselves.

Special Inducements Offered to Cash Buyers.

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Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap*** produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, scalds, burns, sprains* and *cuts.* It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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FOR SALE.
CHOICE FARMING LANDS
IN
MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA,
BY THE
Winona & St. Peter Railroad Comp'y.

THE WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY is now offering for sale, at VERY LOW prices, its land grant lands along the line of its Railroad in Southern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, and will receive in payment therefor, at par, any of the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the Northwest, in a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and in a country which is being rapidly settled by a thriving and industrious people composed to a large extent of farmers, from the Eastern and the older portions of the North-western States.

H. M. BURCHARD, Land Agent for sale of Lands of said Company, at **MARSHALL,** LYON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

GEO. P. GOODWIN, Land Commissioner,
General Office of Chicago & North Western Railway Company, CHICAGO ILL.

☞ To all Persons requesting information, by mail or otherwise, Circulars and Maps will be sent free of cost by said Land Commissioner or said Land Agent. mar19-6m

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HAS SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.
RUNS THE LIGHTEST.
SIMPLEST AND BEST.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

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What I Claim for
Pettengill's Improved Side Hill Plow
upon Level Land.

First, large amount of work for size of plow.
Second, a superior pulverizer.
Third, self-adjusting clevis which gives a side draft if a wider furrow is needed.
Fourth, ease of draft for amount of work.
Fifth, self-locking arrangment whereby the mouldboard lockes itself when reversed.
Sixth, steady motion of plow while at work.
Buy one—Try one, and see if these things are so

Send for Circular.

F. C. MERRILL,
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
THE KITCHEN
AND HAND
MINERAL SOAP.

The Best Soap ever Introduced for Cleaning and Polishing Tin, Copper, Metals, Knives and Forks.

For Cleansing and Restoring Paint. it has no equal in the Market.

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD USE, IT IS UNSURPASSED

For removing Paint, Varnish, Grease, Blacking, and all impurities from the hands, it has no equal in the market.

NOTICE.—Be sure and get the Kitchen and Hand Mineral Soap, and take no other and you will always use it.

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STORE
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The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that having lately opened a Boot and Shoe store in

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he is prepared to supply all in want of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS, etc.

at the lowest possible living prices.

The latest styles, the best quality, the lowest prices, and the fairest dealing may all be had at his store.

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Norway, Me.
(Opposite Elm House.)

April 16, 1878

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of ABBY C. HOLT, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ELVIRA A. HOLT.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of JAMES EVANS, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JAMES EVANS, JR.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor on the estate of
JOSHUA AMES, late of Denmark
in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

STEPHEN H. AMES.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of
WILLIAM M. ROLFE, late of Norway
in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ALICE A. ROLFE.

May 21. 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of
ISAAC A. THAYER, late of Oxford
in said County deceased by giving bonds as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES H. THAYER.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of
ALBERT G. GLINES, late of Rumford
in said county deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DAVID KNAPP.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of
JOHN CLEMENT, late of Rumford
in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

HENRY ABBOTT.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of
JOSHUA SWAN, late of Bethel
in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES N. SWAN.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of
BENAJAH PRATT, late of Oxford
in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

HORATIO K. PRATT.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of SALLY COBURN, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ISAAC BRADEEN.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscribers hereby give public notice that they have been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executors of the estate of BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: they therefore request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to present the same to

ELIAS H. LOVEJOY & DENNIS F. BISHOP.

May 21, 1878.

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CYNTHIA SWIFT, late of Paris
in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE A. WILSON.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of
AARON STEVENS, late of Canton
in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SETH D. WASHBURN.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of
JASON HAMMOND, late of Woodstock
in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ALFRED P. ANDREWS.

May 21, 1878.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Alonzo H. Chadbourne of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage, dated the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 173, Page 174, did convey to me, the subscriber, the following described real estate, viz:—A certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Oxford, containing ninety-six acres, more or less, being the homestead farm of the said Alonzo H. Chadbourne, and precisely the same premises deeded to said Chadbourne, by Chandler Record, by his deed of warranty, dated Nov. 24, 1866, and recorded in Oxford Records, Book 159, Page 259, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars; and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken, I therefore, hereby, claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes in such case made and provided, and give this notice for that purpose.

E. R. HOLMES.

Oxford, June 7, 1878. jell-3w

A. B. C. B.
A Great Discovery!

ASTHMA CONSUMPTION
ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM
CROUP COLDS

"They do say it beats the world."

$5000 Gold For A Better Remedy!

Sons and Daughters of Adam, use Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

WHY!

BECAUSE it is indorsed by leading physicans, is pleasant to take, & CURES EVERY TIME Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma Influenza, and all diseases leading to Consumption.

The children like it, and they tell
It cures their colds and makes them well;
And mothers seek the store to try it,
With hundreds who desire to buy it.

More than 300,000 Bottles Sold, and not a Failure yet.

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this remedy: Mrs. Gov. Cony Mrs. Hon. James W. Bradbury, Anson P. Morrill, ex Governor of Maine, Mrs. Col. Thomas Lambard, Mrs. Col. Thomas Lang, Hon. J. J. Evelth, Mayor of Augusta; Rev. Dr. Ricker, Rev. E. Martin, Rev. C. F. Penny, Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Rev. H. F. Wood, Col. F. M. Drew, Secretary of State; Hon. J. T. Woodward, State Librarian: Hon. R. H. Cushman, President Granite National Bank; S. W. Lane, Secretary of Senate; Warren L. Alden, Bangor, and many thousand others too numerous to mention.

Beware of worthless imitations. See that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass of the bottle. Price 35 cents per bottle. Sample bottle and circular free.

F. W. KINSMAN, Proprietor,
Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

THE OBJECT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

Our Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce St., New-York, is an establishment intended to facilitate the convenient and systematic placing of advertisements in newspapers. It is conducted upon the principles which we conceive to be the right ones for securing the best results to the advertiser.

We undertake to represent American newspapers, not only the newspapers of the city of New York, and of all other American cities, Religious, Agricultural, and other class newspapers,—but also the small country journals. We receive regularly and keep on file the daily and weekly newspapers of every description throughout the land.

CONFINED STICTLY TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

We confine our transactions to newspapers, and do not accept or undertake the management of other classes of advertising, such as books, sign-boards, posters, or job printing. By adhering to one branch of advertising we make ourselves masters of it.

We also restrict our dealings to newspapers published within the geographical limits of the United States and Dominion of Canada.

THE NATURE OF THE SERVICE WHICH IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO RENDER TO THE ADVERTISER.

We undertake to maintain an established credit with every newspaper, and to have at hand a schedule of charges for advertising space in its columns; to be able to quote the rates to an advertiser who wishes one or several, and to procure the prompt insertion of the advertisement without any extra charge for the service rendered; which service consists of quoting the price, printing or writing as many duplicates of the advertisement as may be required, forwarding the copy for insertion at our own expense for postage or messenger service; examining the papers

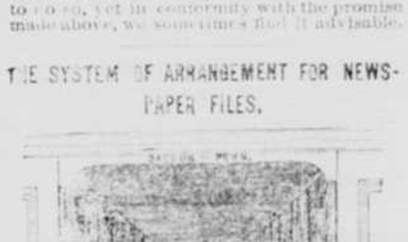
to see that the advertisement appears, when, and in the manner that it ought to; checking each subsequent issue of the advertisement, in each paper, in a book kept for that purpose, at all times subject to the inspection of the advertiser, and marking plainly in each paper the advertisement as it appears; so that when the advertiser comes (or sends) for the purpose of having the files examined, the eye may light promptly upon his announcement, without the labor of searching a whole paper or page.

If errors or omissions occur, it is our duty to notify publishers, at our own expense for labor, postage or messenger, and to see to it that the publisher of the paper actually does render the specified service for which the advertiser contracted.

Our Promise.

We promise those advertisers who entrust their advertising patronage to our management that we will not allow them to be charged, in any instance, any more than the publishers' schedule rates; that we will procure for them the acceptance of any advantageous offer definitely made to them by any newspaper publisher, advertising agent, or canvasser of responsibility. We are unwilling to do work without a profit, and never offer to do so, yet in conformity with the promise made above, we sometimes find it advisable.

THE SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT FOR NEWSPAPER FILES.



We have a perfected system for filing newspapers, a separate space being accorded to each, and labelled with the printed name of the paper it is intended to accommodate. A

stranger can place his hand upon any paper he wishes to examine with the same readiness with which he would find a word in a dictionary, a name in a directory, or a book in a library catalogue.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE EXPENDED.

Persons who have had little experience as advertisers often have a pretty clear understanding of what they would like to do, but are entirely ignorant of the probable cost.

We have made out for such a person a plan of advertising calling for an investment of $5,000, and on submitting it for approval, found our customer dismayed at the magnitude of the expense, he not having contemplated an expenditure exceeding $250 or $500. In such a case labor would have been saved, if at the commencement of the negotiation the question had been asked: "How much money are you prepared to devote to this advertising?"

THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS A MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.

It is a matter of prime importance to us, for the purpose of maintaining our influence with publishers, that it shall come to be understood among them that our statements about the advertising to be done, or not to be done, are to be relied upon, and to this end our dealing with our advertising patrons must be upon a basis of mutual confidence and good faith.

OUR CUSTOMERS ENTITLED TO OUR BEST SERVICES.

Whenever we are doing the advertising for any individual, or firm, we consider them entitled to our best services. If they suggest using a paper which we know to be not the best for the purpose, we say so and give the reasons. We often expend a good deal of time for very small advertisers, much more than the profits on their patronage would warrant; but we are content, as they entrust to us what they have to disburse, and influence in our direction the patronage of their friends and acquaintances.

Extract from New York "Times," June 14, 1875.

Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.